

Catawba Journal.

VOL. II.]

CHARLOTTE, N. C. TUESDAY, AUGUST 29, 1826.

[NO. 96.]

PUBLISHED WEEKLY
By LEMUEL BINGHAM,
AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, PAID IN ADVANCE.

No paper will be discontinued, unless at the discretion of the editor, until all arrearages are paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at the usual rates. Persons sending in advertisements, are requested to note on the margin the number of insertions, or they will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly.

NORTH & S. CAROLINA LOTTERY,

For the benefit of OXFORD ACADEMY in North-Carolina, &c.

FIRST CLASS—To be drawn 29th Nov. 1826.

J. B. YATES & A. MCINTYRE, Managers.

SCHEME.		
1	Prize of \$12,000	is \$12,000
1	6,000	6,000
1	5,000	5,000
1	4,000	4,000
1	2,500	2,500
1	1,500	1,500
6	1,000	6,000
12	500	6,000
156	50	7,800
780	10	7,800
7,800	5	39,000

8,760 Prizes.—24,360 Tickets.

This is a Lottery formed by the ternary permutation of 30 numbers. To determine the prizes therein, the 30 numbers will be publicly placed in a wheel on the day of drawing, and four of them be drawn out; and that Ticket having on it the 1st, 2d and 3d drawn numbers, in the order in which drawn, will be entitled to the prize of \$12,000.

And those five other Tickets having on them the same numbers, shall be entitled to the prizes affixed to them respectively, viz:

The 1st, 3d and 2d to \$6,000
The 2d, 1st and 3d to 5,000
The 2d, 3d and 1st to 4,000
The 3d, 1st and 2d to 2,500
The 3d, 2d and 1st to 1,500

The 6 tickets which shall have on them the 1st, 2d and 4th drawn numbers, in some one of their orders, will each be entitled to a prize of \$1,000.

The 12 tickets which shall have on them any other three of the drawn numbers, in any order of permutation, will each be entitled to a prize of \$500.

The 156 tickets which shall have two of the drawn numbers on them, and those two the 3d and 4th, will each be entitled to a prize of \$50.

Those 780 tickets which shall have on them some other two of the drawn numbers, will each be entitled to a prize of \$10.

And those 7,800 tickets, which shall have on them some one of the drawn numbers, will each be entitled to a prize of \$5.

No ticket which shall have drawn a prize of a superior denomination can be entitled to an inferior prize. Prizes payable forty days after the drawing, and subject to the usual deduction of 15 per cent.

Tickets and Shares can be had in the above scheme at the Managers' Offices.

Whole Tickets, \$5 00 | Quarters, \$1 25

Halves, 2 50

Tickets and Shares in the above Lottery, are for sale at the office of the Catawba Journal. Orders by mail, enclosing the cash, will be promptly attended to.

Public Entertainment.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he has purchased that well known establishment, lately owned and occupied by Dr. Henderson, and is now prepared to entertain travellers and others, who may please to call on him; and no exertions will be spared to render them comfortable, and their stay agreeable. His table will be furnished with every variety which the country affords; his bar with the best of liquors; and his stables with plenty of provender, and careful servants will be in constant attendance.

ROBERT I. DINKINS.
Charlotte, April 20, 1826. *80

House of Entertainment,

AND Stage House, at the sign of the Eagle, in Charlotte, North-Carolina, by 1a136 ROBERT WATSON.

Ran Away

FROM the subscribers, in Lancasterville, about the 15th of this instant, two negro men, BOB and SAM.—Bob is about 22 or 23 years of age, low and well made, pleasant when spoken to, and converses sensibly. He both reads and writes, and probably may pass himself as a free man. He is dressed in black, though he may change his dress, as he has other clothes. No particular mark is recollected, except a few light marks on his back. In his carriage, he has a sailor's swing. He is likely to deny his owner's name, and even his own, and pass for that of James. Sam is about 26 years of age, of common size, and speaks broken, and as he is an African by birth, has his country's mark on his left arm above his elbow. It is thought Bob and Sam are in company, and will make for Maryland.—Twenty-five dollars will be given to any man that will lodge either of them in any jail in the United States, and give word so that we can get them.

M. CLINTON, WILKS CASTON.

Lancasterville, S. Carolina, 2 4195

July 31, 1826.

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By authority of the State of North-Carolina.

LOTTERY

TO ENCOURAGE THE PUBLICATION OF
THE HISTORY OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

HIGHEST PRIZE,
20,000 DOLLARS.

Drawing to commence in Hillsborough, on the 2d Monday of September next.

Scheme.		
1	Prize of 20,000 Dollars, is \$20,000	
1	10,000	10,000
1	5,000	5,000
1	2,000	2,000
2	1,500	3,000
8	1,000	8,000
10	500	5,000
20	200	3,000
40	100	4,000
50	50	2,500
450	20	9,000
1,050	10	10,500
7,366	5	36,830

9,000 Prizes. 7 23,886 tickets at \$5 is 119,430

14,886 Blanks

Not two Blanks to a Prize.

500 Tickets to be drawn in a day—to be completed in 18 days' drawing. All the numbers to be placed in one wheel, and the prizes in another.

STATIONARY PRIZES AS FOLLOWS:

The last drawn Ticket on the

First day, will be entitled to a Prize of \$200	
Second day, 500	
Third day, 500	
Fourth day, 500	
Fifth day, 500	
Sixth day, 500	
Seventh day, 500	
Eighth day, 500	
Ninth day, 1,000	
Tenth day, 1,000	
Eleventh day, 1,000	
Twelfth day, 1,000	
Thirteenth day, 1,000	
Fourteenth day, 1,000	
Fifteenth day, 1,500	
Sixteenth day, 5,000	
Seventeenth day, 10,000	
Eighteenth day, 20,000	

The rest of the prizes floating in the wheel from the commencement, amounting to

\$73,730.

Prizes payable at the Agency of the Bank of Cape-Fear, in Hillsborough, N. C. 30 days after the completion of the drawing, subject to a discount of 15 per cent. All prizes not demanded within 12 months from the completion of the drawing, will be considered as forfeited to the uses of the Lottery.

J. WEBB, Commissioner.
Hillsborough, April, 1826.

The attention of the North-Carolina public is respectfully invited to the foregoing scheme. The laudable purpose contemplated will, it is hoped, secure to it the aid of those who are friendly to the interests of literature and science; and the name alone of the gentleman who has consented to act as Commissioner in the management of the Lottery, is a sufficient pledge of the fairness with which it will be conducted.

A. D. MURPHY.

Tickets in the above Lottery are for sale at the Office of the Journal. Orders by mail, will be promptly attended to.

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale a valuable tract of Land, on accommodating terms, which lies in the lower part of Iredell county, on the head waters of Rocky River, adjoining the lands of G. S. Houston, Benjamin Brevard and others, and containing 372 acres. The said land is of good quality and well watered, both as to springs and branches. Of the land now in crop, amounting to 40 or 50 acres, the most of it is well manured and will produce corn, cotton or wheat, in sufficient quantity to abundantly compensate the husbandman for his labor. Experiment has proven that it is peculiarly adapted to receive great and permanent benefit from manure.—There is on it a large portion of low grounds, of excellent quality, either for meadow or pasture, 10 or 12 acres of which are in good order and have been mowed for a number of years. The principal dwelling-house is large and commodious, which, with a little additional expense, might be made comfortable and convenient even for a large family. The situation on which it stands is probably equal to any in this or the adjacent counties. There is a well of good water convenient to the house, and a large, fertile garden. There are two improvements on this tract, which will be sold together or separately, to suit purchasers. It would be a desirable place of residence for a member of the profession of Law or a Physician, being in a respectable and populous neighborhood, and at nearly an equal distance from five surrounding villages. It is unnecessary to give a further description of this land, as those, no doubt, wishing to purchase, will view the premises. For terms, apply to the subscriber, living 5 miles north of Concord, Cabarrus county.

A. C. M'REE.

N. B. Approved cash notes, negroes, or notes negotiable and payable at the Charlotte Bank, will be received in payment.

A. C. M.

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Ruffner's Strictures.

JUST PUBLISHED, and for sale at this Office, "Strictures on a book, entitled, 'An Apology for the Book of Psalms, by Gilbert McMaster.' To which are added, Remarks on a book, [by Alexander Gordon] entitled 'The design and use of the Book of Psalms.' By HENRY RUFFNER, A. M. With an Appendix, by JOHN M. WILSON, pastor of Rocky River and Philadelphia.

Constables' Warrants,

For sale, at this Office.

Supreme Court.

Selection from the Cases decided at the Summer Term of 1826.

Jesse Person v. The State Bank, from Wake. Judgment affirmed.

[Twenty warrants were brought by the Plaintiff on bank notes, in the whole amounting to \$104. Judgments were obtained, and appeals taken by the Defendants. In the County Court, the cases were ordered to be consolidated into one, and from this order of consolidation, the Plaintiff appealed to the Superior Court, where the order was affirmed. Held, that the Court had the power to make the order, and the power being possessed, it was mere matter of discretion whether it should be exerted in this case, and upon what terms.]

Bruce and others v. Child, from Orange, in Equity. Bill dismissed with costs.

[When a bill is filled to surcharge and falsify an account stated 19 years before, the delay must be well accounted for, to repel the presumption arising from this acquiescence. For this purpose, it is not enough that the mistake sought to be rectified was discovered within a few months previous to exhibiting the bill, but it should appear why the discovery was not sooner made.]

The bill alleged a certain sum received by the Defendant, larger than that charged in the stated account. The Defendant, in her answer, stated that her faculties were impaired by age and infirmities, and after so great a length of time since the transaction, (about forty years,) she could not speak with certainty to the matters charged in the bill, and said, in answer to the particular error, that she believed the sum charged in the stated account to be the true one, and did "expressly aver that to be the sum she received from her attorney J. N. and no other." The attorney, in his deposition, swore that he paid her the larger sum. Held, that the charge was sufficiently denied to bring the case within the rule, that a decree will not be made against a positive denial, on the unsupported testimony of a single witness.]

Doe lessee of Barden v. McKinnie and others, from Wayne. Judgment affirmed.

[A levy on Chattels vests in the Sheriff a special property, and this it is that enables him, to sell after the return day of the writ, and without a writ. A levy on Lands gives him neither property nor right of possession—he has only a naked authority to sell, and a sale transfers to the purchaser only the right of property to which the Sheriff cannot add an actual possession, without the consent of the tenant. Therefore, a sale made by the Sheriff, of real estate, after the return of a f. fa. and without a new writ, is a sale without authority, and passes nothing to the purchaser.

It seems, a levy on real estate, shown only by an endorsement on the writ, and such endorsement made after the return day of the process, is not valid.]

Governor to the use of Holcomb v. Martin and others, from Surry. Judgment affirmed.

[The act of 1818 ch. 980, (N. R.) makes it the official duty of a constable to collect claims put into his hands, with or without suit. Therefore, where a note was delivered to a constable to collect, and he obtained judgment and received the money from the debtor, without execution, Held, that this was a collection *virtute officii*, and the nonpayment, by the constable, a breach of the condition of his bond, to pay over all sums of money "he should collect by virtue of his office."

The holder of a note (though not endorsed to him), who places it in the hands of a constable for collection, is entitled to demand payment from the constable. Therefore, if payment be refused, he is "the person injured," who may bring the action on the office bond, under the act of 1793, ch. 384, (N. R.)

Attorney General v. J. G. Blount, in Equity, from Edgecombe. Perpetual injunction decreed, with costs.

[Where a thing already exists which is alleged to be a nuisance, it may be a question whether this Court will interfere by injunction, before a trial at law establishing the fact of nuisance; but where the object of the bill is to prevent the erection of that which will be productive of injury serious and irreparable, if erected, this Court will pass upon the question, and interpose its authority to avert the threatened injury, for the matter cannot be tried at law, and should this Court refuse its aid, there would be no remedy.]

Hamilton v. Wright and Parish, from Granville. Judgment reversed and new trial awarded.

[Action on a justice's judgment. On the trial, the judgment being proved, the Defendant offered the justice as a witness to show that the judgment was confessed before at a place out of his county. The Court below rejected this evidence. But in this Court, held, that the evidence should have been received. In the case of Bain v. Hunt, (3 Hawks, 572,) this Court ruled that *assumpsit* would not lie on a justice's judgment, because the merits of such judgment are not examinable in an original suit, and in this respect, and in this only, likened it to a record. But that decision has no bearing on the present case. There, the existence of a judgment properly rendered was pre-supposed, and the question was as to its effect; here, the existence of a proper judgment is the question in issue—and until its existence is established, the enquiry as to its effect does not arise.

The proceedings of Justices are not records, and do not prove themselves. They are public writings, to be proved by parol evidence, and that evidence may be encountered by other evidence of the same kind. The conclusive effect of these proceedings, when established, is so far from being a reason for rejecting the proof offered here, that sound policy requires the earliest evidence to be adduced of the existence of that which, if it exist, is conclusive in its operation on the rights of the parties.]

Holmes & Williams v. Williams & others, in Equity, from Wake. Decree of dissolution reversed, *procedendo* ordered.

[Where a cause stands more than two terms upon replications, and the usual order for commissions, it is regular to set it down for hearing; and where no steps are taken to prepare the cause for trial, the suit may be dismissed for want of prosecution. But the plaintiff may, if he pleases, have his cause, set for hearing upon Bill and answer, or may have it heard. Therefore, where the Judge below refused both, and dismissed the Bill without hearing, such dismissal held to be erroneous.]

Benzen's ex'rs v. Lenoir and others, in Equity, from Iredell.

Griffin's Heirs v. Griffin's Ex'rs, in Equity, from Johnston.

[In the first of these cases, in the year 1814, (the case then being in the Court of Equity of Iredell) certain points were submitted to the Supreme Court, and a decree was made here, and entered in the Court below for the Plaintiffs. A petition for re-hearing was thereupon filed in the Court below, and a re-hearing having been ordered, the cause was transmitted to this Court for hearing.

In the second of these cases, a decree was directed by the Supreme Court and entered in the Court below, and the decree having been enrolled, a bill of review was exhibited, and a decree thereupon pronounced in the Court below, from which an appeal was taken to this Court.

Here it was objected, that the decrees complained of were decrees of this Court, or at least decrees directed by this Court to be made below, and that neither a petition to re-hear, nor a bill to review, could be entertained by the Court below. But held, by two Judges, that the decrees were decrees of the Court below, and as such, re-examinable by bill or petition below, whether they were pronounced by the Judge upon his own opinion, or upon conference with the other Judges. One Judge *contra*.]

Chairman of Washington County Court v. Hammond and others. Judgment affirmed.

[A judgment against an administrator is evidence against his securities of a debt due from his intestate; but such judgment is not evidence, as against such securities, that the administrator had assets to satisfy the judgment.

The inventory returned by an administrator is *prima facie* evidence of assets against his securities.

Hunter v. Kirk. Judgment reversed, and new trial ordered.

Black v. Black, in Equity, from Lincoln. Bill dismissed with costs.

Cannon v. Jones, in Equity, from Wake. Bill dismissed.

[The Plaintiff was security for one G. The Defendant, the administrator of the creditor, obtained judgments at law against the principal and security in a joint action. Upon which the plaintiff filed this bill to be relieved against the judgment, on the ground that he was discharged in Equity by the laches and forbearance of the creditor. The facts constituting this equitable ground were proved by the deposition of G. the principal debtor, and the sole question was, whether he was a competent witness. Held, that he is not competent, for though he must pay the money recovered either to Cannon, the Plaintiff, or to Jones, the Defendant; yet he is evidently interested to defeat Jones' claim, in which event, he would be liable to the costs of one suit only, whereas if Jones succeeds against Cannon, the latter may recover against G. the costs also of the suit brought by Jones. G. will derive a certain benefit, or receive a certain injury from the decision to be made, and consequently is directly interested in the event of the cause.]

Falls and others v. Torrence, in Equity, from Iredell. Decree for Plaintiffs for negro Flora and her increase.

[A purchase by an administrator enures solely to the benefit of the next of kin, and the slave purchased remains in the hands of the administrator after the sale upon the same trust as before. One marrying an administratrix is trustee of the intestate's property in the same manner as his wife was, especially if he have notice that it was the property of the intestate. The claim of the next of kin to distribution is not affected by the statute of limitations, being the case of a trust to which the statute has no application. In such case time is not a bar, but a circumstance from which a presumption may arise that the demand has been settled by payment or otherwise. A great lapse of time affords a strong presumption, but such presumption may be repelled by facts explanatory of the delay.

And though the Court will not encourage claims brought forward after a great efflux of time, but will presume against them, yet where the delay is satisfactorily explained and the presumption of satisfaction sufficiently removed, the equity of the claimant remains unaffected and the Court will decree for him, notwithstanding the great lapse of time.

In regard to time, equity acts by analogy to statute law or to common law, and time has the same effect as at law in the analogous case.—Where the statute applies, time is a positive bar, may be pleaded, or is the ground of demurrer, and the right can only be saved by the same exceptions as at law have that effect.

It seems, that equities of redemption and constructive trusts are cases in which equity acts by analogy to the statute, and time should be a bar in itself, according to the recent decisions in England. But when the rule as to time was adopted in this state, in such cases equity was supposed to act in analogy to the common law. Hence, the time adopted was twenty years, and hence also, it was considered as only affording a presumption of fact, and not as a positive bar. Though this notion was incorrect, and properly seven years is the period and should be a bar, in analogy to our statute of limitations, yet the notion has been so long adopted—is supported by such a train of decisions, and so much property depends upon it, that it is now too late to disturb it.

In cases of direct or pure trusts, time has no influence. The estate of the trustee is that which supports the trust, and without which it could not exist, and his possession operates for the benefit of cestui que trust. The trustee cannot, by any act of his, make his own estate and possession adverse to the cestui que trust. The trust owes its existence to agreement, and it requires the consent of the parties to destroy it. Therefore, if the trustee be guilty of wrongful conduct, he does not cease thereby to be a trustee, and of the same kind of trust as before such conduct—but it is at the election of the cestui que trust to consider the trust at an end (if he please) and treat the trustee as a wrong doer.]

Bracken v. Colquhoun and others. In Equity, from Orange. Cause remanded to the Court below.

[In the Court below an order of publication, as to I. E. an absent defendant, and afterwards on order setting the cause down for hearing and removing it to this Court. It did not appear from any thing in the transcript, that the publication had been made or a pro confesso taken.

Held, the setting of the cause for hearing was irregular. This Court can take cognizance of a cause removed only after it is set for hearing below. An irregular order setting the cause down for hearing is equivalent to no order. Therefore this Court cannot proceed.]

State v. Pattilo, from Lincoln. Judgment of the Superior Court reversed—Judgment arrested.

[Indictment for a cheat at common law by passing certain promissory notes as and for bank notes and no averment that the notes passed resembled bank notes. Held, the indictment cannot be sustained; for, at the common law, no cheat was the subject of criminal prosecution, except one accomplished by some false token of a public nature, and promissory notes are not of themselves public tokens.—Bank notes are public tokens, and had it been averred that the notes in question resembled, or were in the likeness of bank notes, the indictment would have been sufficient.]

Moore v. Moore, in Equity, from Hertford. Plaintiff's bill dismissed with costs.

[The right to contribution among co-sureties is founded originally not on any contract between them, but on the maxim of natural equity "that equality is equity" among persons standing in the same situation. This, however, being now the established doctrine of Courts of Equity, an understanding is inferred among co-sureties of mutual contribution; for men are presumed to act in reference to the laws governing the transaction; hence courts of law now give relief, by action of assumpsit, to one surety against another.

But this principle of equity can only apply to those whose situations are equal; for equality among those whose situations are unequal, is not equity. But if one surety stipulate for a separate indemnity, the equality of situation between him and his co-surety ceases, and the principle does not apply. This indemnity may indeed be reached in favour of the co-surety, but that is on one of two grounds, either that it was taken in fraud of the co-surety, or intended for his benefit. If taken *secretly*, it is a fraud on the other sureties; for, 1st, the transaction imports mutual risk and united exertions; 2d, the indemnity weakens the ability of the principal to indemnify the other. If taken without such secrecy, it is presumed to be designed for the benefit of all. Hence, if an indemnity be fairly taken by one surety and exclusively for his own benefit, he may rightfully use it until he is completely indemnified; but in this case a surplus remain after thus indemnifying the surety who has taken it, the benefit of such surplus must be communicated to the co-sureties; for benevolence dictates such communication among those who are involved in a connection so intimate and a common danger, and to obey the dictates of benevolence becomes a duty where such obedience is not prejudicial to ourselves. Held, that these principles were decisive against the plaintiff's claim; for he became surety for the principal without asking or wishing any indemnity: when another name was required, the defendant, before becoming bound, stipulated for a *lien*, as a separate security to himself. The *lien*, therefore, was not intended for plaintiff's benefit. The plaintiff was subscribing witness to the deed creating the *lien*, and so there was no secrecy, and, consequently, no fraud. The equality of situation being thus destroyed without fraud, and there being no intention to benefit complainant, it follows that he cannot call on the defendant for contribution to his loss.]

Colquett v. Bostick and others. In Equity, from Rutherford. Master's report confirmed, and decree for complainant, according thereto, for the sum of \$1329 63-100, with interest on 988 59-100 from the 24th June, 1826, against the executors of Bostwick, and bill retained as to the defendant Rivers.

State v. Allen and another, from Person. Judgment of the Superior Court affirmed.

[Indictment against two for an affray in "mutually assaulting and fighting with each other." Conviction as to one—acquittal as to the other—Judgment cannot be pronounced against the party convicted as for an assault and battery.]

GEORGETOWN, (S. C.) AUGUST 11.—The Rice Harvest is near at hand. We learn that one or two fields will be cut on the 15th, and others on the 20th inst. It is said Gen. Carr has three ten acre fields on Pee Dee superior to any Rice in this District. It will probably yield 4 barrels to the acre—and it is thought these fields will gain the Gold Prize Cup.—Gaz.

About three weeks ago, Mr. Fluit's negro man Abner, who was convicted and confined in Williamsburg Gaol, for highway robbery, made his escape. One of the Patrol in pursuit of him, hailed a negro fellow belonging to P. G. Gourdin, Esq., and as he did not answer, he was shot dead on the spot, mistaking him for the convict.

On Sunday last, Abner was overtaken by the Patrol—he was likewise hailed and shot, and before he expired, was taken to the gallows and hung on Monday.—G.

General Intelligence.

From the New-York Times.

A correspondence between Commodore J. D. Elliott and Admiral Lobo of the Brazilian Navy, concerning his farcical blockade of the river La Plata, and a line of coast extending 30 degrees to the East of it, by a small poorly equipped force, was carried on between the 3d of April and 4th May last, in which Com. E. maintains in a series of spirited and forcible arguments, the nullity of a blockade where an efficient force is not placed before each interdicted port; and the principle, that under any other circumstances the U. States will not recognise or be governed by a proclaimed blockade.

The point that ships of war belonging to neutral powers shall not be considered as subject to a blockade, is also strongly urged, and European precedents are not admitted as binding upon the nations of the western hemisphere, and especially since the present is a principle established by the U. States at the expense of a long and bloody war. This may be considered as one of the subjects anticipated, which induced the call of the Congress at Panama, and it is most peculiarly incumbent upon the governments of North and South America, that those general and international principles which must be so often appealed to, in their intercourse with each other, should be established upon a firmer basis than the interested construction of opposing parties.

The subjoined extract from the log-book of the Cyane, sets forth, in a bold manner, the energetic support and decided resistance which would have resulted from an opposition to the lawful determination of her commander, and contrasts strongly with the pompous and shuffling conduct of the Brazilian admiral.

Extract from the Log-book United States' ship Cyane, April 3d, 1826.

"At 8 A. M. moderate pleasant weather; at 9 discovered the vessels at anchor ahead, to be the Brazilian blockading squadron. About 10 miles E. S. E. of the S. E. end of the Ortiz bank, at 9. 30 observed five vessels of war under weigh standing towards us, at 10 made them to be one frigate, one corvette and three brigs; prepared for battle and showed our colours—at 11 shortened sail to the top-sails, and hauled up for the Brazilian squadron under weigh—at 11. 30. the frigate was on the lee beam at about 150 yards distance—two brigs, on the lee bow, the other a little on the weather quarter, and the corvette astern and to leeward—at 11. 40. hailed the frigate and asked her name, answered H. Imperial Majesty's frigate Maria de Gloria. The name of our ship was then asked, and given, succeeded by a demand that a boat should be sent—this demand was peremptorily refused by Capt. Elliott, adding that a boat should never be sent from his ship, although one would be received—observed the guns of the frigate trained and tomkins out; kept larboard guns on the main deck manned for the frigate and her consorts on the lee bow, and manned the starboard quarter deck guns for the brig on the weather quarter; observed the brig on weather quarter shortly after drop astern; at 11. 45. received a boat from the frigate and brig with two officers, who were introduced to Capt. Elliott in his cabin, by whom he was informed that the port of Buenos Ayres was blockaded, and he could not be permitted to proceed—to which he replied, that if even he were to admit their right to proclaim the blockade of an extent of coast against a civil marine, he could not against neutral vessels of war—that both English and French vessels of war, were in the habit of proceeding almost daily to and from Monte Video and Buenos Ayres, as instanced, both in the British and French corvettes Chasseur and Faun—that he would allow him 30 minutes to deliberate on his future actions, and at the expiration of that time he would proceed, prepared to resist all consequences—that the flag he wore, carried under it the sovereignty of the soil it represented—that violated the soil became invaded—and that he should defend his ship to the last moment.

Capt. Elliott further observed to the officer, that he had a communication for Admiral Lobo, which was requested; Capt. Elliott declined given it to the officer, until he returned from his frigate and discovered her true character; at 12 the Brazilian boats left the ship. During all this time the weatherly position of the ship was maintained, and every other precaution taken to resist with effect an attack from the squadron which appeared to be meditated; at 12. 20. hailed the frigate, to know if they had any further communication to make, they answered by asking if Capt. Elliott would send the Admiral's letters and papers; yes, was the reply, if you will send a boat; at 12. 45. a boat came alongside for letters and papers for the admiral, with the compliments of the commanding officer, to Capt. Elliott, tendering every civility and offering any supplies he might be in want of, with his best wishes for a speedy and pleasant passage to Buenos Ayres; Capt. Elliott returned his compliments and thanks, adding that his ship was abundantly supplied with every necessary, and that all he wanted was a free and generous intercourse with all nations, concluding with an offer to be the bearer of any communication the commanding officer,

or any other in the squadron, might have to make with Buenos Ayres: at one the Brazilian boat departed; bore up, passed within hail of the Brazilian squadron along the line; made all sail for Buenos Ayres.

HAYTI.—Mr. Phineas Nixon, jr. who went out to Hayti, with the emigrants sent there by the Society of Friends, in this State, and whose embarkation from Beaufort, was mentioned in the Register of the 30th May last, passed through this City a few days since, on his return home. Mr. Nixon informs us, that before he left Hayti, the emigrants were comfortably settled, and very generally satisfied—the whole of them having gone into the country to live. Mr. N. says also, that the paragraph which has been going the rounds relative to the blockading of St. Domingo by a French Fleet, is incorrect, as he sailed from there on the 20th July, several days later than the vessel which brought the intelligence, and heard nothing of it.

As this Island is now an object of public attention, the following details will be probably acceptable to our readers. The soil is so fertile as to yield its products almost without labor. Coffee and Sugar are the staple commodities, though Corn and other articles are generally raised. Our Sweet Potatoes flourish well there, and form part of the food for their horses and cattle.—Guinea Grass, however, is principally used for horse-feed—they plant it once in every three or four years; for having no frost to kill it, it sprouts forth spontaneously, and grows to a great height.

The highest office of the Island is a President, who is elected by the Senate; his office is for life, and his revenue is 200,000 francs per year. He has the right to nominate his successor, in a letter addressed to the Senate; but that body is free to reject the nomination. The President possesses the Executive power—he is the fountain of all honor, and appoints to all employments. The Legislative power is divided between the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies, and the Chamber is composed of Deputies one sent from each parish, and two from the town; they must be land owners, and must be 23 years of age—they are elected for five years. Any elector who may sell his vote, is excluded forever, from all employment under the government. The Deputies meet on the 1st April, annually, at Port-au-Prince, and remain together three months. The Senate is composed of 24 members, who are elected for nine years by the Chamber of Deputies—no Deputy being eligible. To be a Senator, a person must be 30 years of age, and no one can be re-elected until after three years. The Senate is particularly charged with all that relates to the Administration, and each Senator receives an annual salary of 8000 francs. The laws most resemble those of France—the French Civil Code being the basis of them. There is a Court of Cassation, Court of Appeals and Inferior Courts. Establishments have been formed for teaching the first elements of the Sciences—there are four National Schools, and in each Parish a Schoolmaster is maintained by the government. There is also a University, and a Surgical School, which has a French Instructor. The Catholic is the prevailing religion, the Archbishop's seat is at St. Domingo, the former Capital of Hayti. *Ral. Register.*

North American Geography.—The Great Bear Lake, at the south-western end of which Capt. Franklin's Expedition was stationed, (in lat. 65 deg. 10 min., long. 123 deg. 33 min. W.) is above 150 miles in length, and abounds in deep bays and arms, one of which runs to within about 70 miles of the Coppermine River, where that stream is not more than from 85 to 90 miles from the Arctic Sea. It is calculated that the extent of coast between the mouths of the Coppermine and Mackenzie Rivers is not 500 miles in a direct line; but it is supposed that a high and mountainous cape or headland runs far into the sea between them, which must have a great effect on the formation and detention of ice.

It appears from paragraphs in the London papers, that the mercantile tonnage of the United States is rapidly approaching an equality with the British. Mr. Baring states it at between sixteen and seventeen hundred thousand; that of the British at little more than 2,500,000.—But then it must be taken into calculation, that in 1789, we possessed a tonnage of only 279,583, scarcely 1-6th of the present amount; while, since the same period, the British tonnage has grown only one-half. The English Journalists are not very well pleased at this rapid approximation; but they try to reconcile themselves to a result which they say is inevitable.

Burying Societies.—At Basle in Switzerland, there are several societies, the members of which pay an annual subscription for the purpose of defraying the expense of burying themselves and their families. It is remarkable, that one of these societies, composed of 46 families, comprehending 191 members, has lost but one of its members by death, during the last two years. When, as in this instance, the mortality is inconsiderable, the superfluity of the funds, notwithstanding the lugubrious nature of the society, is expended in a party of pleasure; the

members of the society enjoy the good things of this life at a fraternal banquet, in expectation, however, that ere long a sad duty will assemble them around the grave of one their number.

Curious Scruples.—Dundee.—There is now no hope of pardon for the unhappy Balfour; and preparations are making for the melancholy scene, which will close his days in this world. The finisher of the law has arrived, and will be at his post on Friday. The old gibbet, from its long disuse, is in very bad condition, and orders have been given for having it repaired; but we understand that it is doubtful whether it may be got ready by the time appointed, as all the contractor's workmen, from superstitious feelings, refuse to work at it; even his apprentices have run away, willing to pay the penalty in their indentures, rather than assist at a work so hateful to them.

Scottish paper.

The style displayed by the candidates at the elections in England, is entirely unknown in our experience in America. The following extract is part of an account of the Dover election, June 20.

"The successful and unsuccessful candidates severally addressed the freemen at some length, and then joined their respective processions.

"Mr. Wilbraham's carriage had six beautiful grey horses, richly caparisoned, the riders in jockey caps and jackets of purple and yellow; the carriage was preceded by the town band and many elegant flags, and followed by a highly respectable body of freemen.

"Mr. Thompson's carriage was drawn by four horses, the drivers in jockey caps and jackets of blue, white, and pink,—band, and a great many flags. Procession quite of a motley description.

"Mr. Butterworth's carriage was drawn by four horses, the riders in blue sashes. A fine band and several handsome banners preceded it, and it was followed by the small circle of friends who had handsomely stuck by him.

"Mr. Halcomb's procession consisted of forty horsemen, who followed behind the band and colours; then came his carriage, drawn by four beautiful black horses, which were literally bedecked with ribbons of red and blue, the riders in jockey caps.—His carriage was followed by a coach and six, and four carriages and four, with the gentlemen of his committee and others; behind which was a train of his friends—respectable tradesmen, pilots, and others—extending about half a mile."

The Louisiana has arrived at New York from New-Orleans, bringing papers from that city to the 20th July inclusive. An affair of honor took place on the 18th, between two of the citizens, growing out of a private misunderstanding. One fire was exchanged with pistols, but no effect being produced, they had recourse, according to agreement, to the small sword. The affair ended in the death of one of the parties, he having received his antagonist's sword into his vitals. The names of the parties were Theodore Preval, aged nineteen years, and Zephir Canonge, and originated in an affront having been offered to the father of the former by Canonge. The following notice of the death of Preval is published in the New Orleans papers:

"The friends of the family of Mr. Preval,—the friends of virtue and of justice are informed that Mr. Theodore Preval, aged nineteen years, terminated his career yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock, by a frightful fatality. His corpse will be exposed at Mr. B. Marigny's, fauxbourg Marigny, from whence the convey will start for the church."

Over the grave of young Preval, a discourse was pronounced by Mr. Pierre Landreux, who alluded, in warm language, to the bravery and filial piety of the youth, who "felt his blood heated with indignation at the sight of his father being cruelly outraged by a despicable man dishonored for a long time in the public opinion." The address was concluded by the following anathema upon Preval's murderer, which the Louisiana Courier observes was unanimously repeated by all persons present:

"For us, gentlemen, who sigh over this grave, in which the remains of our young friend repose, let us all swear, in parting with him, to burthen forever his murderer with the weight of our contempt, to exclude him forever from the bosom of our society, and to abandon him without pity to the torment of remorse—I swear it!"

A letter at New-Orleans from Vera Cruz, says:—"Commodore Porter is commander-in-chief of the Mexican navy. His pay and emoluments are equal to \$24,000 per annum!"

The Editor of the Louisiana Gazette says, under date of July 11th—

"We conversed last evening with a gentleman from Bayou Sarah, which place he left on Sunday. From him we learn, that on Thursday last, a personal rencontre took place between two young gentlemen, Mr. Owens and Mr. Bradshaw, in the town of St. Francisville, in which the latter was killed. We feel gratified in being able to state, that the difficulties between the parties, did not arise from any political consideration.

"We also learn, that during the past week a personal rencontre took place between two young men at Woodville, Mississippi, in which one of them was killed.

"These are melancholy articles for a newspaper, and should only be told because they are true."

The National Crisis (Cincinnati) of the 27th ult. gives the following account of an assassination at St. Louis:

"Horatio Cozens, Esq. a distinguished member of the bar of St. Louis, was assassinated in that place on the 13th inst. by Mr. French Strother. The Editor of this paper, who was there at the time, understood the circumstances to be as follows: Mr. Cozens was engaged as counsel against Mr. Strother; and the latter finding the cause was going against him, asked the former to step aside, as he wished to speak to him. Mr. Cozens complied with this request, and Mr. S. stabbed him two or three times in the breast, and once in the neck with a dirk, and killed him instantly. Mr. Strother was committed to prison."

Is it not time to put a stop to this kind of assassination, by making it highly penal to carry a dirk, or any thing of the kind? (Editors.)

SCENES OF THE WEST.—Almost every mail from the west, brings some tale of horror. The following atrocious acts have been perpetrated within the last month:

More horrors.—We have to add to the list of the many murders that have been committed in Kentucky, that of Michael Coffman and George W. Courtney, who were shot with rifle guns on Friday evening the 14th inst. These men, it is stated, were returning home, from the house of Thos. James, Esq. near the Beach fork, in this county. It is supposed they were way laid by some two or more persons, and shot. They were found on Sunday morning the 16th instant: A coroner's inquest was held over the bodies of the deceased persons, who found a verdict of murder, by some persons unknown. Coffman was shot in the breast and fell dead, it is supposed, in the road; his body had been removed about twenty-five yards, and thrown behind a large log. Courtney was shot in the back, supposed to have run from the road into the woods, where he was found. We forbear to make any comments upon this murder, or the circumstances that have led to the apprehension of five persons, viz. James Watson, William Watson, Isaac Watson, Doctor Watson, and John Watson, who were charged with the murder, and committed to jail for examination and trial. *St. Louis Gaz.*

A letter from Enfield, in Halifax Co. to a gentleman in Warren, published in the last Reporter, states that on the Friday night preceding, the wife of Ricks Fort was shot dead in his own house, by some prowling assassin. Mr. Fort and two of his children were in the porch, his wife came in, passed through the house with a candle in her hand, went into the back room on the left side, had taken some clothes out of a trunk; and just as she had risen, a gun was discharged through the window, and she fell and instantly expired. It is thought the person who did it mistook his object. It was the room in which Mr. Fort generally sleeps; his life had been threatened—he was apprehensive of danger and was so prudent as not to carry a light into the room when he went to bed.—*Ral. Reg.*

Shocking Effects of Intemperance.—An instance of the horrid effects of this beastly sin, has recently occurred in this county. We are informed that on Thursday last, a man named Walter Downs, an habitual drunkard, residing in Petoboro, went to his house in a state of partial inebriation. A little child whose breath he had already poisoned by feeding it with the intoxicating liquor, approached him, crying for whiskey. The monster, under a pretence of curing an appetite which his inhuman hand had created and cherished, administered nearly a pint of the liquor, from the effects of which the child never recovered, but died in the course of the day following, and even before the father was sufficiently recovered from intoxication to realize the fatal effect of his crime. A coroner's jury reported that the death of the child was occasioned by whiskey administered by its father.

The examination of the father took place on Saturday, but we have not heard the result. If our information is correct, (and we had it from a gentleman who saw the child on a bed by the side of its drunken father, in perfect stupor) he was undoubtedly committed to prison, to have his trial for manslaughter.

Cazenovia (N. Y.) Monitor.

Earthquakes.—The Richmond Compiler of Friday the 11th inst. says that two shocks of an earthquake have been felt in that city: the first, on Wednesday night about nine o'clock, was noticed by several persons without any communication with each other: the other on Thursday about 12 o'clock. The last was not perhaps as generally noticed, from the circumstance of persons being more actively employed, and not so sedentary and still in the day time, as they are early in the night.

Mr. Randolph.—The newspapers contain a letter of Mr. Randolph, from Liverpool, addressed to a friend of that gentleman, in which he accuses Capt. Baldwin, of the ship Alexander, of rudeness towards him on a particular occasion.—We trust that no impression will be admitted by the public, of a nature unfavorable to the Captain; at least until he has had an opportunity of replying to the charge. No one could have pursued a line of conduct, as the commander of such a vessel, more exemplary than his had uniformly been—he had won the esteem of all who sailed with him. We have seen conclusive testimony of the dissatisfaction of all Mr. Randolph's fellow passengers with his own conduct: it has been stated to us, on good authority, that, as soon as they learned that he had selected a particular inn at Liverpool, they came to an agreement to choose another for themselves, not wishing to enjoy the fellowship of the senator any longer. *National Gazette.*

A letter from a warm personal friend of Commodore Porter to Mr. Niles, says, "Do not be surprised that Com. Porter, whose aspiring mind caused him, in a moment of excitement, to infringe the barriers of discipline in his own country, should, at the head of the allied navies of Mexico and Colombia, become the terror of the Spanish Coast. If I err not, it is his destiny to exact from the mother country, by the brilliancy of his achievements, an acknowledgment of the Southern Republics."

OLD POINT COMFORT.—The works which protect this Point, are now in such a state of forwardness as to present a definite character; and embracing as they do, an area of 52 acres, not only exhibit a specimen, novel to us, of scientific fortification, but one on the largest and most imposing scale. The constructions at the Rip Raps, for which quarries of stone have been exhausted, and whose foundations lie 21 feet below the tide, though less complete, are not less curious. The garrison, which consists of 600 men and now encamped at no great distance, will soon return to quarters. *Balt. Pat.*

The New-York papers announce the arrival there on the 6th inst., of a Company of Boston Light Infantry, upon a military visit. They were encamped on Brooklyn Heights, in 45 minutes after they reached the ground. Their discipline, and the elegance of their equipments, and the personal respectability of the individuals composing the corps, are highly spoken of. *Nat. Journal.*

The Winyan Intelligencer of the 9th inst. says—"A letter has been received in this town, from a gentleman at Waccamaw, stating that he had distinctly seen the Sea Serpent, near the beach of Long Bay, and supposes it to be about 50 feet in length."

The Georgetown Gazette says—"The Sea Serpent was seen off Long Bay on Friday last, by a number of people who live on the Sea-shore. It was apparently 50 feet long."

Desha.—The Kentucky Reporter of the 24th ult. states that Isaac B. Desha has nearly recovered from the wound which he inflicted on his throat.

The papers of Sandusky and Cleveland, Ohio, present us with a "Marine List," of from 12 to 20 weekly arrivals, and as many departures, of steam boats and schooners, employed in the lake trade. We shall soon have great cities to the north of us. Already the papers of the towns on the borders of Lake Erie are very respectable in point of size and execution, and present in their advertising columns, the appearance of extensive business.

The "Sandusky Clarion" of the 22d July, has the following paragraph:

"Speedy Conveyance.—The Onondaga Journal, dated July 12th, was received at this office on the 15th; it having been carried 150 miles by land, and 250 by water, in three days!"

What a change in the state of affairs about Sandusky, since the war of 1812! *Pittsburg Gaz.*

The Congress of the State of Vera Cruz, by a decree dated June 15, 1825, offered a reward of \$100,000 to the individual who discovers a specific or preventive for the fever known by the name of the Black Vomit.

A Fanatic.—A fanatic lately preaching in a street in Philadelphia, catching a glimpse of the Delaware exclaimed, "there is the river Jordan," and immediately ran full tilt and jumped into it.—His congregation kept up the race at his heels, till he leapt from the wharf, but there they halted. They afforded him assistance, and he was willing, on second thoughts, to live a little longer.

The Last Man.—A lady, a few evenings ago, after having for some time attentively read Mrs. Shelly's novel, entitled "The Last man," threw down the book, and emphatically exclaimed, "The last man! Bless me! if such a thing were ever to happen, what would become of the women?"

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Congressional Elections in Louisiana.
The elections which took place in Louisiana, on the 3d and 4th days of last month, for members to represent that State in the next Congress, appear to have been looked to with great interest both by the friends and opponents of the present administration. It had been boldly and confidently predicted by the latter, that the late members, who voted for Mr. Adams, acted in opposition to the wishes of the people, and would be indignantly hurled from their seats. This being also the first popular election in which the members of the last Congress were subjected to the ordeal of their constituents, it was calculated to impart additional importance to it. What is the result?
It appears from our New-Orleans papers, that Mr. Livingston, who was originally friendly to the election of Gen. Jackson, but who has since given a decided and able support to the Administration, was re-elected by a very large majority over his opponent, a popular young Creole of that city, possessing strong and wealthy family connexions.
Mr. Gurley, in the second district, "a republican of the Washington school," has been re-elected (says the *New-Orleans Mercantile Advertiser*.) by a majority, which a little exertion on the part of his friends would have made three times greater," in opposition to Col. Hamilton, a gentleman of very respectable standing, and of great personal popularity.
In the third district, it appears, Mr. Brent has undoubtedly been re-elected by a handsome majority; although the returns had not all been officially made. In this district, the Louisiana papers inform us, "the only contest was between two staunch friends of the present administration. Brownson is as warm an advocate of our government as Mr. Brent." The third candidate in this district, Gen. Fleaujac, is represented as one of the warmest friends and supporters of Mr. Clay, and his name was withdrawn after the first day.
Indeed, the editor of the *Louisiana State Gazette* admits, that, with the exception of his paper, and the *Journal* at St. Francisville, every print in the State, about twenty in number, are "the supporters of the administration; and every measure thereof."
BANKING.
Persons well acquainted with the principles of banking, or a paper circulation, generally suppose that if a bank cannot at a moment's warning redeem all its bills in specie, it is not correctly managed and should be put down. This is a great error, and unfortunately too prevalent in the community. If a bank were under the necessity of having in its vaults specie equivalent to the amount of its circulation, it would defeat the very intention of a banking system. No profits whatever could be made. The object of paper money is to form a substitute for a specie currency. By this means the amount of specie thus displaced by paper is transmitted to other countries, and becomes so much added to the capital of the merchants at large, or, which is the same thing, the nation. Every bank makes its issues principally on commercial paper or the notes of merchants transacting real business. The paid-in capital of a bank may be invested in any shape, but the circulation, as it is called, which is the principal privilege a banking institution enjoys, can only be used for the daily transactions of life and business. If the poorer classes of society perfectly understood this feature in all banking institutions, they would never think of making a run upon a bank, for a run on any bank brings on the very evil which they wish to avoid. If it were possible to unite, by false alarms or any other means, all the holders of bills in a city, and produce a simultaneous run on the banks, they must all fall together—that is, they have securities ample enough, but they could not redeem all their bills in specie on the spur of the occasion. Again, if it were possible to unite the holders over the United States, all our institutions would tumble to pieces at once; but what then? Why, the merchants, traders; mechanics, butchers, bakers, &c. would become bankrupt too, and we should have to return to the barbarous traffic of early times, and buy a barrel of flour by giving in payment for it a barrel of pork, or take a live ox in exchange for a shelf of dry goods.
Nat. Adv.
The Cedar Apple.—A gentleman of unquestionable veracity called at our office this week, and informed us of an experiment which was made a few days ago with this apple, on a coloured child about two years old, at his farm in this neighbourhood, the result of which was truly satisfactory. The child took the apple of last year's growth, reduced to powder, and prepared in syrup, two successive mornings, fasting; the consequence of which was, the expulsion of more than a pint of worms. The child, though much reduced and debilitated by fevers previously to the apple being administered, is now doing well, and has had a complete return of appetite for food.
Annapolis Gazette.
On Thursday, the 27th July, Stephen, the property of Col. Porter of this Town, was hung at Kingstree.
Georgetown (S. C.) Gaz.

The Journal.
CHARLOTTE:
TUESDAY, AUGUST 29, 1826.

Since our last, a great deal of rain has fallen, sufficient, we presume, to moisten the earth to a considerable depth. Late corn, it is hoped, will now turn out well; and a good portion of the earlier planted corn has been not a little benefited. Although, in the aggregate, the crop will be short, yet we trust it will be sufficient, with proper economy, to supply the wants of the county.

Gold!—Another mine has been discovered, about half a mile from this town, on the plantation of Maj. M'Comb. It promises to be more valuable than any which has yet been worked in this county. In two days and a half last week, 136 pennyweights were obtained by two washers; but their sole business was to wash, others being employed to dig the earth from the mine and convey it to them. The gold lies in a vein of yellowish earth, and has a slight inclination; its length and depth has not yet been ascertained. Its situation is much the most favorable for working of any that has yet been discovered.

The gold obtained during the time above mentioned, was about fourteen pennyweights a day to each hand employed in washing and digging.

A meeting of the citizens of Warren county has been held, at which Judge HALL presided, to take into consideration the alarming prospect before them, in consequence of the general failure of the grain crops throughout that section of the country. Resolutions were passed, to open immediately subscriptions either in money or provisions, to guard against the awful calamity which threatens the poor; and a committee was appointed to superintend and take charge of the subscriptions.

A letter from Warrenton, received by a gentleman in this place, gives a most melancholy picture of the distress now actually existing in that part of the state. Numbers of poor people have neither meat nor bread, nor the means of procuring them; famine is now staring them in the face; the almost entire failure of the crops, throws a still deeper gloom on the prospects before them; and without assistance from the wealthy and charitable, their fate seems inevitable—starvation.

In this era of fault-finding, hardly any man or any measure, escapes censure. Fault is now found with our minister to France, for his style of living, a description of which was given in our last paper. Whether or not he deserves censure for this, depends on circumstances; we suppose, however, that he enjoys the same privilege as every other citizen, of living in such style as he pleases. We are not aware that the government has authority to prescribe to our foreign ministers their mode of living; the size of the house they shall inhabit; the amount of rent they shall pay; the quantity of plate they shall possess: this is altogether a matter of taste and of choice with the individual, with which the government has no right to interfere, and if it had, its exercise would be injudicious. Mr. Brown's predecessors, it seems, lived in a different style; this they had a right to do; but our present minister is no more bound to follow their example, than his successors will be to imitate his. In this matter, his successors will be governed by choice and circumstances.

On this subject, a neighboring print has half a column of remarks, the ostensible object of which is to censure Mr. Brown for his anti-republican style; though some may be so uncharitable as to suppose, that the real one is disclosed in the concluding sentence—"Mr. Brown is the brother-in-law to Mr. Clay!" There's the rub!

Three hundred sail of vessels, among them 53 American, went to sea from Gibraltar, 4th of June, having been wind bound several days.

On a lady's entering the assembly room at York, Sterne asked her name; he was told it was Mr. Hobson; on which he said, "he had often heard of Hobson's choice, but he never saw it before."

EARLY VIRGINIA COTTON.
Yesterday we were presented with a boll of new cotton perfectly open, and of an excellent texture. It was raised on the plantation of Dr. Beasley, on Deep Creek, in Nottoway county. The gentleman also stated that the Doctor intended to commence picking out his cotton next week. This plantation is under the management of Mr. Luke West, who has superintended the same estate for fourteen years, and deserves this public notice for his skill in farming.
Petersburg Republican, August 4.

Two writers, of unusual merit, have occupied the columns of the National Intelligencer and the National Journal for some time past, under the signatures of "Onslow" and "Patrick Henry," upon Mr. Calhoun's late decision in the senate as to the extent of his power in preserving order in that body. The first writer is supposed to be no less a personage than Mr. Calhoun himself. The other, though not Mr. Clay, as supposed by some, it would require no wizard's wand (for us) to find out. He is as plain to us as noonday. He is an overmatch for his antagonist, powerful as he is. Could we, by any means, crowd these writers into our paper, we would gratify our readers with them.
Alex. Herald.

The draft of a constitution for the State of Virginia, was prepared by Mr. Jefferson in 1783; and the Richmond Enquirer thinks it was the first draft of a fundamental constitution prepared by any man in America. The Salem Register corrects this erroneous impression, by stating the fact, that the constitution of Massachusetts was adopted in 1780. We can add another correction. The good old constitution of New-York, which was frittered away by the reigning political quacks of 1821, was adopted in 1777, and was digested and written by that pure and eminent patriot John Jay.
[N. Y. Com. Adv. 1st inst.]

The following just character of corporate bodies, is by the author of *Lacon*.
The conduct of corporate bodies sometimes would incline one to suspect that criminality is, with them, a matter of calculation, rather than of conscience, since the individuals that compose these bodies, provided they can only divide the weight of the odium attached to an obnoxious measure, have no objection to the full weight of the guilt. I have heard of a plain countryman who had occasion to renew a fine in a certain diocese. He waited on every individual of the chapter separately, they were vastly civil; one gave him brandy, another beer, a third wine, a fourth Holland's, and soon. On the day following he appeared before them in their corporate capacity, when he found a terrible metamorphosis had taken place, and it was not without difficulty he persuaded himself they were the same men. Having concluded a very hard bargain, gentlemen, said our rustic, I can compare you to nothing but the good cheer I received at your houses yesterday; taken separately, you are excellent, but mix you together and you are a mess for the devil.

The wife of a wealthy farmer called a few days ago to pay for her newspaper. "I take the newspaper (said she) on account of my children; my husband never looks at them, and cares nothing about their contents!" We fear this is the case with many who "vegetate and die," without a desire to emerge from their original ignorance. It is well for the family where such men have the good luck to obtain wives who have more ambition and intelligence.
Long Island Star.

FOR THE CATAWBA JOURNAL.
"PRO BONO PUBLICO."
Committee of Grievance.....Report No. 3.
To all whom it may concern, be it known, that it was unanimously resolved at our last meeting, to change our rules, title and motto; we shall therefore no longer exist as an authorized reporting committee, but be metamorphosed, after this week, into a regular "Scribbling Club." Sundry weighty reasons have moved us hereto. Our most learned and influential members have become tired of toiling as mere scavengers to society; we have dwelt so long upon the dark side of the question, and have taken so much pains to point out the worst features of a short and merry life, that several old bachelors among us have taken a measure of offence and suffered their tempers to acquire an alarming sourness, on the occasion; and heaven only knows what may result from this dreaded effect of our truly disinterested labours. How many bad husbands may come of it, we cannot venture to guess; but sure we are, that if ever it comes again into our heads to reform an old bachelor, we shall, instead of scolding him, treat him as we would a coy old maid—"feign, lie, and flatter."

But in good earnest:—It has ever been our highest ambition to serve our generation and to deserve well of our country; to aid in securing to all their legitimate rights; and to hand down through our children's children, those inestimable privileges guaranteed to us by our present excellent constitution. And under this impression, we must unhesitatingly assert, that we could not possibly fulfil those duties, and at the same time live a bachelor's life. Alas! such persons know nothing of a father's feelings, of true fireside patriotism, and the real honest glow of a husband's affectionate heart; and can there be satisfaction in life, or honor in death, when these constraining motives to virtue are wanting? Or is there aught on earth besides, which can be instituted in their place? We humbly conceive there is not. Take, then, a friendly

hint, most worthy sirs, from those who seek your welfare, and no longer do yourselves the injustice voluntarily to deny what an all-wise Providence has placed within your reach, and made your highest earthly comfort. Do not think, because your remaining days are few, that there is no necessity for a change in your manner of spending them: it is rather an argument in your favor, and should induce you to lose no time in settling about that change which will render them as happy as possible. We would advise you, from what experience and observation has taught us, to look out for
"One who ne'er will answer till her husband calls,
Or if she rules him, never shows she rules;
Charms by accepting, by submitting ways,
Yet has her humor most when she obeys."
And to yourselves, your country and your friends, we leave the balance.
We remarked at the head of this paper, that our hitherto temporary association was about to be changed into a permanent one, to be denominated the "Scribbling Club;"—this change will produce several manifest improvements. We shall then be at liberty to speak of sunshine as well as shade; of comforts as well as grievances: our number may become enlarged, and several, who have not hitherto done so, will now take up their pens,
"To wake the soul by tender strokes of art,
To raise the genius and to mend the heart."
We cannot help wishing ourselves successful in so good a cause; and were it not for one more intolerable grievance which we have not until the present moment taken any notice of, we should be as happy as any club of laughing philosophers could possibly be. We allude to that of the community, whose business it is to collect debts off the other half; the whole corps of officials who don folks by authority, from the High Sheriff of the bailiwick, down to the lowest corporal that collects militia fines. Our quiet has been so much disturbed of late, and our little golden schemes so often frustrated by these unceremonious visitors, that in good truth, we have become heartily sick and tired of them. Would you believe it, they have actually become so bold as to thrust their noses right into our very faces, and in spite of our teeth, tax our memories with what we had long since conscientiously forgotten. What past things will come to after a while, it is hard even to conjecture; but we rank such applications for "money" or the "pound of flesh," among the injuries which poor people are destined to receive at the hands of their betters; and shall always endeavor, with the most manly forbearance, to forgive as well as to forget them. Did our most humane creditors only know how much such peremptory demands detracted from the little quantum of happiness which we are allowed to enjoy in this life, they would, we make no doubt, leave us perfectly at liberty to go laughing and writing down to our graves. We should, in the mean time, take care to let every body know it, and would pass at our next meeting a vote of thanks to their generosity. However, "vir sapit qui pauca loquitur."
D. H. V. Chairman.
U. B. Z. Secretary.

DIED.
In this town, on the 13th inst. Mr. JAMES H. HORSTON, Postmaster at Mount Mourne, in Iredell county. Mr. H. was taken sick before he left home on the 31st ult. but his anxiety to attend to some business here induced him to attempt the journey; during which his illness increased; and after his arrival here, the best medical aid, and the most assiduous individual attentions, proved unavailing.
Fayetteville Observer.

Stage to Camden.
THE subscriber intends to commence running a Stage from Charlotte to Camden, in the month of October next. He purposes to carry passengers on cheaper terms than the present rates of stage fare; and will make every arrangement to secure the comfort and convenience of travellers.
THOMAS BOYD.
August 26, 1826. 4199

Sale of Lands.
State of North-Carolina, Cabarrus county:
IN Equity, spring term, 1826. Caleb P. Alexander, and others, petition for sale of land. In pursuance of a decree of the Court of Equity, I will sell at the court-house in Concord, on the third Monday of October next, that valuable plantation, lying on Rocky river, belonging to the heirs of Nathaniel Alexander, dec'd. adjoining the lands of Maj. R. W. Smith, and others, on a credit of twelve and eighteen months, the purchaser giving bond and security.
KIAH P. HARRIS, D. C. N. E.
August 16, 1826. 3198

Tailoring Business.
THE subscriber having contracted with Mr. Templeton, for the purpose of establishing the above business in Charlotte, begs leave to inform the citizens and public, at large, that he has commenced in a room joining the Eagle Tavern, where he is prepared and will be happy to accommodate any gentlemen who may feel disposed to encourage him. He assures the public, that nothing will be wanting, on the part of the conductor of this business, to render every customer satisfied: his work will be done in the most fashionable, durable and neat style, and prices accommodating. Those of the fashionable part of the community need not apprehend any danger of not having their work executed in a style to cope with any in the United States. The subscriber receives the fashions quarterly from Philadelphia, and in a manner from which he need not vary in the smallest degree. He also purposes doing work by direction, if there should be a gentleman who do not wish to keep pace with the fashionable part of the public. This establishment shall be permanently fixed, if it should meet with sufficient encouragement to justify its continuance; of which, from the number of solicitations to commence, the subscriber feels no doubt.
Orders from a distance will be promptly attended to.
MARTIN F. REVELL.
August 22, 1826. 961f

Wanted, as an apprentice to the above business, an active lad from 11 to 15 years of age, to whom good encouragement will be given.

Attachments and Bonds
For sale, at the Office of the Journal.

For Sale,
MY Rockland Plantation, containing 745 acres, lying in the fork of big Sugar Creek, adjoining the lands of William Cook, Dr. Fox, and others, payable in four equal payments, viz:—on the 1st day of January, 1828, 1829, 1830, and 1831, with interest on the three last payments from the first day of January, 1829. Bonds, with approved security, will be required, or a lien on the lands. Those who may wish to purchase, must make application to myself, or Col. Thomas G. Polk, who is authorised to sell, before the 15th of October next. The purchaser can have the crop on the ground at a fair valuation, together with stock, farming tools, &c.
81103
WILL. POLK.

Book Auction.
TO close a concern, a valuable collection of English, Classical, School, and Miscellaneous Books, will be offered on Tuesday Evening, 29th inst. at early candle light. Catalogues of which, together with the books, may be seen at any time previous, by calling on the subscriber. The sale will be positive, terms, Cash.
J. H. NORMENT, Auctioneer.
Charlotte, 19th August, 1826.—2196.

THE subscriber respectfully requests those who stand indebted to him, to call during the ensuing court week and settle their accounts, either by note or otherwise, as longer indulgence cannot, with any propriety, be given.
JOHN H. NORMENT.
15th August, 1826.—2198

Estate of John Moore.
THE subscriber having qualified as Administrator on the estate of the late John Moore, deceased, of Lincoln county, desires all persons indebted to said estate, to come forward and make settlement; and all those having claims against said estate, will present them for settlement.
ELI HOYLE, Admr.
August 10, 1826. 4197

Notice.
ALL persons indebted to the estate of James A. Means, deceased, either by note or book account, are requested to come forward and make payment; and all those who have claims on the estate, are hereby notified to come forward and present them, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their claims, according to law.
LAWSON H. ALEXANDER, Admr.
WILLIAM C. MEANS, Admr.
August 10, 1826. 3196

THE Editor of the Western Carolinian will please insert the above three times, and present his account to the Administrators.

Lands for Sale.
UNDER a decree of the Court of Equity for Rutherford county, pronounced at April Term, A. D. 1826, in the case of Arthur Bronson, Goold Hoyt, James B. Murray and Peter A. Jay, Peter W. Radcliff and Eliza Thompson, Executors and Executrix of James Thompson, deceased, against Augustus Sackett,—I will proceed to sell before the Court-House at Asheville, in the county of Buncombe, on Friday, the 13th day of October next, one tract of land containing thirty-six thousand four hundred and ninety-four acres: this tract is situate in the south-east corner of the county, on Green river and its waters.
And in Rutherford county, before the Court-House in Rutherford, on Tuesday, the 17th day of October next, being in term of the Superior Court of that county, I will proceed to sell all the lands usually denominated "Speculation Lands," situate therein, consisting of fifty-eight separate tracts or patents, containing an aggregate amount of three hundred and thirty-seven thousand nine hundred and fifty-five acres. These lands, from their general dispersion, present all the varieties of soil, &c. to be found in the county.
Also, in Mecklenburg county, before the Court-House in Charlotte, on Wednesday, the 15th day of November next, being in term of the Superior Court for that county, I will proceed to sell twenty thousand four hundred and forty-five acres of land, comprising seventeen separate tracts or patents, situate in the south-eastern section of the county, in or near the Gold Mine region.
The above lands will be sold by the separate tract or patent; and should the sale at any one of the above places be not finished on the day mentioned, it will continue from day to day, until completed, or until so much thereof is sold as may be sufficient to satisfy the above mentioned decree, amounting to one hundred and ninety-nine thousand nine hundred and seventy-eight dollars, and the legal interest thereon from the 21st of August, A. D. 1821, until paid.
Terms—Cash. Conveyances of title to be executed by the complainants.
T. F. BIRCHETT, Clerk & Master.
August 1, 1826. 71100

Stop the Runaways!
RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on Saturday, the 22nd of July, a negro man named JIM. Jim is a stout, strong built negro, aged about 35 years, dark complexion, with thick lips, flat nose, and features generally of a heavy cast; his clothing not recollected, but I believe they consisted chiefly of homespun.
Also, at the same time, a mulatto girl named RACHEL, the property of William Black, living in Providence settlement, in this county.—Rachel is about 35 years old, five feet six inches high, has a small scar down the left side of her neck, is a smart active negro and fond of dress; her clothing, when she left here, cannot now be specified. Jim and Rachel being man and wife, they are doubtless together. It is not known where they will make for; but as Rachel, on a former occasion, was taken up in Randolph county, where she had lived some time, it is possible they may have gone there. Any person delivering both or either of the above named negroes to the subscriber, or securing them in such way that I can get them again, shall be suitably rewarded, and all reasonable expenses paid.
THOS. B. SMARTT.
Charlotte, Mecklenburg Co. 5
August 4, 1826. 6198

Sermon on the Atonement.
JUST published, and for sale at this office, price 12 cents, "A Sermon on the Atonement," by SAMUEL C. CALEWELL, A. M.

Deeds, for sale at this Office.

Variety.

Mixing together profit and delight.

MR. CARTER'S LETTERS.

From the New York Statesman.
PARIS, JANUARY, 1826.

The *Palais de la Bourse*, or Exchange, is one of the most magnificent structures I have ever seen, and said to be unequalled by any thing of the kind in Europe. Its location, however, is very bad, being in the centre of the old part of the city, surrounded by a swamp of buildings; and although particular pains have been taken to elevate it from the low, circumscribed area which it occupies, no distant glimpse of it can be obtained, and it does not appear to advantage. Were it situated upon some of the open squares on the banks of the Seine, the grandeur and classical simplicity of the edifice could not fail to strike the mind with admiration.—It is surrounded with sixty four columns of the Corinthian order, rising to the second story, and forming a most splendid piazza. In front is a porch, with fourteen additional pillars, the ascent to which is by a flight of sixteen steps. The principal hall is 116 feet long, and 75 wide, being sufficiently spacious to accommodate two thousand persons.—In the upper story, the Tribunal of commerce holds its sessions. This building was commenced by Napoleon, and is not yet entirely finished. The area is lumbered up with heaps of rubbish, and by a whimsical inconsistency of taste, it has been deemed necessary to label the Palace with large letters, such as would be placed upon a grocer's sign, reminding one of the painter's specific designation—"this is the man and this is the horse."

The *Palais Royal* is in all respects a perfect unique, and baffles description. It is emphatically a little world in itself, *sui generis*, comprising every possible variety of character, occupation and amusement, from the highest to the lowest, from the gravest to the most trifling, from the most refined to the most brutal. Its history is not less curious than its present condition. In the year 1629, the celebrated Cardinal Richelieu commenced building him a palace in a style proportioned to his means. While the work was in progress, he was gradually and unexpectedly making accessions to his wealth and power, which enabled him to increase the splendour of the edifice. He kept on building in this way for seven years, at the end of which the palace, then bearing his own title, exhibited a perfect history of his fortune, displaying all sorts of architecture, from the most modest to the most gorgeous. It subsequently fell into the hands of Louis XIII., after whose death it was inhabited by his queen, Ann, of Austria, with her two sons, Louis XIV., and the Duke of Anjou. Hence the name of the Royal Palace.

By the descent it came in possession of the celebrated Duke of Orleans, conspicuous for the part he took in the French Revolution, as well as for his luxuries and the profligacy of his character. To him the immense pile owes its present magnificence, as also the vile uses to which it is in part appropriated.—His career was the reverse of Cardinal Richelieu's. Possessing a princely fortune, he rebuilt and adorned the palace in the most splendid style of architecture; but by the time he had completed it, his funds were exhausted, to replenish which he resorted to the novel plan of cutting up the whole range of buildings into small shops and of letting them to the highest bidder. The expedient succeeded to a charm, and the Duke derived an enormous revenue from the rents of his establishment. As he had no great veneration for ancestry, rank, or title, it occasioned in him no compunctious visitings of conscience, to see boot-blacks, pastry-cooks, rope-dancers, gamblers, fiddlers, and courtisans occupying saloons intended for the noble personages.

The *Palais Royal* is in form of a parallelogram, half a mile in circumference, and standing round an open court, which contains six or eight acres. The area is handsomely laid out, planted with trees, and adorned with a garden which has a large fountain in the centre, together with *jets d'eau* constantly throwing the water in fanciful forms to the height of twenty or thirty feet. Originally the whole court from end to end was unobstructed; but necessity or cupidity induced the proprietor to extend across the middle of it, several ranges of small buildings filled with *boutiques* or huckster's shops, and forming a kind of market. The proportions of the palace itself are grand, and rich in architectural ornament. Lofty arcades, forming a covered walk, extend the whole way around the interior. They are about two hundred in number, enclosed by an iron railing, and lighted

in the evening by a lamp to each pillar. Many of the shops in the basement story are occupied by jewellers and other trades equally showy, whose wares are tastefully displayed at the windows, and present a spectacle seldom equalled in brilliancy. Every article which ingenuity has been able to devise, or the wants and luxuries of man require, is here exposed for sale, though generally at a higher price than is asked in other parts of the metropolis.

The description of tenants is as various as the commodities of the market, or as the motley multitude that throng the arcades from morning until midnight. In one end of the palace the noble family of the proprietor resides, and splendid equipages of Dukes and Duchesses are seen at the door; while at the other end, theatrical buffoons, blind fiddlers, and dancing automata amuse the crowd, or debaucheries and harlots hold their subterranean revelries. The intermediate regions are inhabited by all classes of society, good, bad, and indifferent, high and low, learned and illiterate. A lecture on the abstract sciences is liable to be disturbed by the rattling of dice, or the concussion of billiard balls in the next room; and the voice of the female calling from the boutique for the purchasers of books is drowned in that of her neighbor, who cries bonnets or bonbons. Such is the variety and confusion which this busy, bustling scene forever presents.

In the first and second stories of the *Palais Royal* are almost innumerable *Cafes* and *Restaurants*, or coffee and eating houses. These form one of the peculiar features of Paris. There are nine hundred or a thousand of each kind in the city, a large proportion of which are concentrated about the Palace. A breakfast may here be obtained for ten or fifteen sous, and a dinner for any sum from two francs to a Napoleon. Crowds of both sexes daily resort hither for their meals, a majority of whom dine at those houses where they pay forty cents for three or four dishes, with a desert and a bottle of wine. The fare is generally good, and sufficiently abundant. A person has his choice out of two hundred and fifty dishes placed upon the bill, any one of which will be ready in five minutes after it is called for. We began with the beginning of the catalogue, and determined to go as far through as our visit of six or seven weeks would permit. But there is little use in such experiments, as a person does not know half of the time what he is eating, being none the wiser for the name, which is often borrowed from some popular personage of the day, or from some local district famous for good eating.

The coffee houses are entirely distinct from the restaurants. Both are furnished in a style which would not disgrace a palace of more elevated character than the Duke of Orleans. The whole walls are frequently covered with large mirrors, in elegantly gilded frames, and the windows hung with crimson curtains. In some conspicuous part of the room a throne is erected to the height of several feet from the floor, ornamented in the most tasty manner, and furnished with silk or velvet cushions. Here the presiding goddess sits in state, dressed with all the showy elegance of the French woman. On entering and leaving the room, each takes off his hat and bows to her with as much reverence as he would manifest in approaching or taking leave of a princess. She returns the salute, and sometimes a smile, or whispers a soft word to those whom she recognizes. But generally she sits in silent and motionless dignity, overlooking the tables beneath her, and frowning at any impoliteness. It is a great point to procure the prettiest women for these places, who never fail to attract company. Some of them have held their thrones much longer than eastern monarchs, and received more marks of homage than any of the Bourbons. The *Mille Colonne*, so called because its mirrors reflect a thousand gilded columns, has long been celebrated for the beauty of its incumbent. Every pretty girl is an heir-apparent to this species of dominion.

But the office, unlike that of many other sovereigns, is far from being a sinecure. The presiding female, besides doing the honors of the coffee houses and restaurants in receiving company, has more serious duties to perform. It belongs to her to superintend the whole establishment, to keep all the accounts, to make out the bills, and receive the money at the hands of the waiters, in the train of whom her husband is frequently found, forming one of her undistinguished and most submissive subjects. The French women are extremely clever in the transaction of business, and possessing perhaps an innate fondness for supremacy, increased by education and habit, they exercise

a controlling influence in all the departments of life. They are the undisputed mistresses of nearly all the shops in Paris, and manage them with great financial skill. I was surprised to find among them so much industry, politeness, patient drudgery, and laborious attention to business. They are up early and late, absorbed in the cares of their families, whose support depends chiefly upon their efforts, while their husbands are lounging at the theatre, coffee house or gambling table. This responsibility, however, is voluntarily assumed, and arises from a propensity to rule in every thing. They know nothing of the lessons of obedience inculcated by Milton, and cheerfully commute the exclusive but invisible empire of the heart, for the less refined and more tangible demonstrations of power. This feature may be traced through all classes of society, and among the lower orders, females become the drudges of life. I have seen them engaged in almost every species of servile employment, even to the use of the spade in turning up the soil, and to still more masculine occupations, such as in our country are universally thrown upon the other sex—a singular inconsistency in a nation, proverbial for gallantry and politeness. If the ladies of France have their faults and foibles—if they are fond of show and addicted to pleasure, they certainly possess many redeeming virtues; and my respect for their characters has been much increased since crossing the channel.

But I have not yet quite done with the *Palais Royal*. As our object was general information, we went the rounds of the gambling houses, which are accessible to well dressed and well behaved persons, without the necessity of adventuring. At Fuscatis, in Rue Richelieu, which is the most fashionable in Paris, the visitant must put on his shoes and wear a cravat. In the anti-chambers, servants are in waiting, who take charge of hats, cloaks and other outer garments; and there is as much parade in an *entree*, as in entering a parlour filled with a select party of ladies and gentlemen. No loud talking or noise of any kind is allowable.—A long table covered with green baize stands in each of the suite of apartments, on either of which sits one of the managers, with the group of adventurers about him, some with smiling countenances and others with anxiety or distraction depicted upon the brow. I have seen persons so frantic with the fortunes of the wheel, and with ruin staring them in the face, as to tear the hair from their head. The next morning, perhaps, they were found below one of the bridges, in the bed of the Seine. A spirit of gambling appears to pervade all classes. The labourer who has toiled all day for a franc or two will play it away or double it at night. This vice, however, is not attended with its usual concomitant of intemperance. No other kind of drink is taken in the room, than a glass of lemonade or of light table beer, which is furnished gratuitously.

The games are *rouge et noir*—red and black—and *par et impar*—odd and even—played with cards, and with balls thrown into a wheel set in motion. I took no practical lessons on the subject, and could not explain the principles, were it worth the trouble. With one slight exception, however, the chances appear to be exactly even, and the play is doubtless managed with fairness. The games of the tables are calculated on chiefly from the natural operations of the human passions. Novices will come in, and after losing all their money, are obliged to quit; or if they at first chance to win, the intoxication of good fortune leads them on, till her favour is reversed. Large banks, which are licensed by the government and form a lucrative source of revenue, enable the managers to make their calculations independent of temporary losses. They are however susceptible of being exhausted of their funds. It is said that Mr. Baring of London went to one of the tables with £20,000, and did not quit, till he had broken the bank. Others have tried the experiment to their sorrow, and immense fortunes have been lost in a single night.

The effect produced upon the mind by the pictures of these tables is the same, as is occasioned by the exhibition of gross and excessive vices of any kind—to produce disgust, instead of temptation. No person can see females, advanced in life, seated at the board with flushed countenances, and using the *rateau*, (a long stick with a beak at one end,) in pulling in and shoving out their money, without recoiling from the repulsive spectacle. There is no amusement in the game, and it is made as much a business of life, as the transactions of the counter. A person must possess a strong propensity for gambling to lead him to sit down seriously in such a circle; and a great majority of those, who are drawn into the vortex, began at first out of mere curiosity to try their luck without an intention of pursu-

ing the chances of the wheel. Happy is the novice on whom fortune frowns in the vestibule of her temple, before her fascinating but deceitful smiles have captivated his heart; and still happier is he who does not throw himself within the sphere of her influence.

The central situation of the *Palais Royal*, and the crowds of people who daily resort thither on business and pleasure, have led to many improvements in the vicinity, and among the rest to a peculiar kind of avenues, called *Passages*, opening from one principal street to another, through blocks of buildings, and all the way under cover. They are occupied as extensive bazars, consisting of a connected series of stores of every description, where ladies may do their shopping without damping their feet in the worst weather. Some of them are very splendid, particularly at night, when the shops are brilliantly lighted up with gas. The improvement has increased the value of the property ten-fold. In my opinion, the plan might be successfully imitated in some central part of New-York, say from Broadway to one of the parallel streets.

THE RIGHT WAY.

From the Emporium.

There is one right way and a great many wrong ways of living, acting and speaking, of doing every thing; and the right is always the best, because it is the easiest, the safest, the most profitable, and the most pleasant. And it is much easier to show that the great mass of mankind mistake this way, than to give the reason why they do so. It is a plain road—there are pointers up at every corner—and he who runs may read. And yet compared with the scattered crowd, but a few solitary travellers are to be found journeying on through life in the right way.

Most people who go wrong, know very well what they are about—and where they are. The prodigal, the drunkard, the grossly criminal, do not generally pretend that they are in the right way—they can give you many excuses for leaving it, and such perhaps as seem reasonable to themselves—I don't say *satisfactory*—for he who misses the way, never misses the forfeit—and all who travel the wrong road must pay the toll gatherer, however plausible the reason that brought them there may be.

Among these excuses, one of the foremost and most frequent is, that the first wanderings were unintentional and to them imperceptible—and that they have now gone so far astray that the force of habit prevents their return. This is just as reasonable as it would be for a man whose business lay in Boston, to persist in travelling to New-Orleans, because by a mistake he had gone a day's journey south instead of east.

The truth is, the wrong way has a strange fascination about it, the force and operation of which we see without being able to account for it—it is the same nameless and mysterious charm with which the serpent enchains the powerless bird—and full as it is of disappointments, and sorrows, few who have gone far in it ever return. There are a series of progressive steps from bad to worse, each of which, when taken, renders the task of getting back more difficult.

A great many men have a spice of idleness in their composition, that often tempts them into indulgence—those who are idle want to dress a little better than others—they must keep company like themselves; and these vices, all sit like the publican, at the receipt of the customs—every one who has to do with them must pay his quota of the tax. It often happens too, that something is lost in this society from the common stock of character—a thing that sticks by a man not according to his want, but his merit.

Some men reserve all their economical spirit for charitable occasions—they discourse largely on the subject when a little money is wanted for the relief of the poor, when the church calls for aid—or the collector comes for the road or the pauper tax—you would think, to hear their stories, that these were the things that threatened men with poverty and ruin. But it is a great mistake. It is neither the government tax, nor the tax which abounding misery imposes on the humane, that causes so many estates to fall to pieces—so many men to become insolvents.

How much better would it be then for all of us to choose the right way—the choice requires, simply, the exercise of reason—plain common sense, wherever it is permitted to preponderate over the passions, with the sufficient guide—for the reason why we see so many enigmas in the conduct of men is, that they control reason, instead of suffering reason to control them.

SCARCITY OF UGLY WOMEN.

A very eccentric gentleman was once complaining, that after a great deal of trouble he had not been able to meet with an ugly woman; so that he much doubted whether, after all, such a being existed. "For my part," continued he, "I almost believe such a creature to be a mere chimera of the imagination, and to be classed with those fictitious beings whose heads are said to grow beneath their shoulders." Some years ago I made the following experiment—I caused two advertisements to be inserted in the papers for a house-keeper; one was for a lady who should not only be competent for such an office,

but qualified also for a companion, and be a woman of education and elegant manners; the other required nothing of this; it only stipulated as a *sine qua non*, that the applicant should be ugly. In answer to the former advertisement, I was overwhelmed with letters from so many accomplished, elegant ladies, that I congratulated both the present age and my own country on possessing so much female excellence. But, would you believe it? to the latter I received not a single reply; and I have since more than once inserted the same advertisement with exactly the same success.

TRAITS OF LIFE.

"There are people," continued the corporal, "who can't even breathe, without slandering a neighbor." "You judge too severely," replied my aunt Prudy, "very few are slandered who do not deserve it."—"That may be," retorted the corporal, "but I have heard very slight things said of you."—"The face of my aunt filled with anger. "Me!" exclaimed she, "Me! slight things of Me! what can any body say of me?"—"They say," answered the corporal gravely, and drawing his words to keep her in suspense, "that—that you are no better than you should be."—"Fury flashed from the eyes of my aunt.—"Who are the wretches?"—"I hope they slander no one that does not deserve it," remarked the corporal jeeringly, as he left the room.

The feelings of my aunt may well be conceived.—She was sensibly injured. True, she had her foibles. She was peevish and fretful—but she was rigidly moral and virtuous. Conscious of the correctness of her conduct, she was wounded at the remark of the corporal. Why should the neighbors slander her! She could not conjecture.

Let my aunt be consoled. She falls under the common lot of nature. A person who can live in this world, without suffering slander, must be too stupid or insignificant to claim attention.

Courtship.—It has been said that courtship is the happiest portion of our lives. This opinion is founded upon two suppositions—the first, that hope and patience never desert us until our wishes are consummated.—The second—that we always anticipate more pleasures in the married life than it will afford us. These may often occur, but the exceptions to them are so frequent, that we do not think the position can be allowed the epithet of "a general rule." It sometimes happens that courtship is a happier season than marriage afterwards affords; but it sometimes happens also, that after a courtship full of doubts, anxieties, and fears, marriage crowns our felicity even more perfect than we had anticipated.

From the Philadelphia Democratic Press. We had intended to give an outline of Mr. Sergeant's oration, but we feel that we ought not to do him the injustice, even to give his facts and ideas, clothed in these words. Thoughts that breathe, should be given in words that burn; we will therefore allow Mr. Sergeant to give his oration to the world himself.

One anecdote, it was full of interest and sweetly told, is so pregnant with important facts, that we will venture it, relying upon them, and with an entire consciousness how much better it will read when it is given from the pen of Mr. Sergeant.—Mr. John Adams took his seat in Congress, the 5th of September, 1774, the day the Old Congress first met. In June, 1775—after blood had been shed, and it was ascertained that war was certain, and that the enlightened and patriotic were preparing the public mind, for revolution and independence—it became necessary to appoint a Commander-in-Chief of the Armies of the United Colonies. General Ward, of Massachusetts, the colony which Mr. Adams in part represented, was the person thought of for that important station. The 15th of June, 1775, a memorable day in the history of this country, Mr. John Adams rose in his place, and with much judgment and knowledge of public feeling, nominated George Washington, of Virginia, "to command all the continental forces raised, or to be raised, for the defence of American Liberty." So entirely unexpected was this proposition, that Mr. Washington was at the time it was made, in his seat in Congress. With the modesty which characterises and appertains to greatness, he was so overcome as to retire immediately from the body. "Congress then proceeded to the choice of a General, by ballot, and George Washington, Esq. was unanimously elected."

ERIE, PA. JULY 13.—*News for Travellers*.—Thirty years ago the site of this village was a wilderness, and the path of the Indian, the only guide for the daring traveller. Now it has upwards of a thousand inhabitants, and the roads leading to Buffalo, Cleveland, and Pittsburgh, the three great points of intercourse, equal to any in the Western part of the Union. From these three places we have twenty-seven arrivals of stages every week: all which remain here over night.

In addition to this, three Steam Boats for the conveyance of passengers, enter and leave our harbor every week, and in a few days there will be five. There are also from two to ten schooners which enter and clear our harbor each week.